class of thirty Chinese Sundayscholars which has been formed in Cincineati held a Christmas festival One of the features of the evening was an address by Chan Pon Tip, a scholar, in which he thus pointed out how hard a thing going to school is in China: "We have more letters in the alphabet in our language than you could count, but only use from 3,000 to 3 500, that is We do not commence to learn the alphabet first, but learn it as we go along in our reading. The first thirg we study is to read Confucius, our re The children who first start to hool take but very few lessons from Confucius. They are instructed by their teachers how to behave and what they to do for their parents, and how to pay good respects to strangers. They must how and call a stranger a teacher; for the name of teacher is held with great respect. The schoolteacher has full charge of the children, and the parents have very little to do with them after they commence to attend the school. The teacher sees the children more and so understands them better, and sees them in the wrong, so they can correct them better than their parents. After the first six months they begin to study Confucius, and they study until they get through the four Kings. Perhaps the children can get through Confuctus and the four Kings in three or four years. Then they go to college, it they can afford it. The four Kings are written by the disciples of Confucius; he had seventy-two, where Christ had twelve. You can never get through college until you become an officer. If you do not want to become an officer you have to leave college.

It is much harder for us to go to school when we are little. We have to be in school in the morning as soon as we can see to read, and when the teacher comes we have to recite our lesson, and if we do not know it, we cannot go home for breakfast. After breakfast we practice writing two hours. Then the writing-books are taken up to the teacher. We are not a lowed to play or tack to any one in the school. study out loud at the same time and on different lessons. The teachers are very strict, and when it gets late and one cannot see to read then school is out. We are not allowed to stop on the way home, and if we do not do as the teacher says then we get a good thrashing with a number of small switches tied together. You will notice that the Chinese when they pass along the street go quietly and mind their own business. It is been they were brought up in that way." It is because

"Skintillating."

There is notelling whether a Colorado mine will turn out a bonsnya or "peter out." "A man can't see very far into the ground," said an "old hand," explaining why mining is so uncertain. Some settlers take to farming, seeing that the mining camps pay high prices for food for thousands of men and beasts. But even farming, though the crops are abundant, has its risks, as the following story, told in Mr. Hayes' "New Colop ainly shows:

"I was mining up Central City," said an "old timer," "and there came along one day a man with onions to sell. We were giad to get vegetables about there.
"Well, sir, I didn't say anything, but I allowed that farming must be a petter business than mining, and I had better go into it myself. So I quit my claim, and struck a ranch, and hired a man at month to take charge.

"Well, my vegetables began to come up. And one day, Tim Ewell, a sort of marketman, came along and stopped to dinner, and I knew he was counting the cabbages in one of my fields.

"'Then says he, 'Joe, I must have those cabbages,' and he offered me

\$1,800 for the lot, and 1 cok him up, me a check when he liked, and to send

for these cabbages any time.

"At any rate, there was \$30,000 in that crop, and I began to feel tony, tony, sir, I tell you."

Anl as I was building my casties in the air, the sun was kind of obscured, and I looked over Table mountain, and saw a queer kind of a cloud. And while was looking, out came the sun, and the air was full of millions of diamond points, just skintillating, skintillating, "And what was it? Grasshoppers'

wings! And they settled down, some inches deep, on my ranch, and out of my \$30,000 worth, I had—one hatful of lettuce that was under glass!"

A Rare Carlesity.

Scarcely less than a black tulip or a four-leaved shamrock is the amazing natural curiosity now being exhibited in the Berlin aquarium, to the material augmentation of that institution's daily receipts. A mile-white raven, with pink eyes and red legs, has received ad mission to the great central aviary in which scores of beautiful birds flutter and chirp and build their nests in comparative freedom; but his presence there spread such general panic among the remaining inmates of the voitere that it has been found necessary to remove him to a separate cage. Strange as it may seem the other birds instinctively recognized that this bird was abnormaand therefore terrible. Many of them became total abstainers from food and drink through sheer tright, while he shared their quarters, and huddled to gether shivering, at as great a distance from the fearful anomaly as the limits of their prison would permit them to attain. In all respects, save his extraordinary hues, the raven is as other His appetite is apparently insatiable, and he ministers to it with a formidable bear. Neither in tone ner delivery is there any unusual mellowness or tenderness about his croak. His pink eyes could not be more steadfastly engaged in contemplating the main chance were they as yellow as burnished gold. He as found, with a coal-black built by his parents-whose surprise at his appearance must, we should think, have been considerable-on the topmost branch of an old tree in the Georgenthal, a valley in Thuringen. Doubly an anachronism, the snow-white raven is at present one of the "lions" of the German capital.

Paritan Title-Pages. The old Puritan preachers of Cromwell's time delighted to spread the Gos-pel by means of books and tracts. No sensational pulpiteer of our time could devise more striking titles for his works than those composed by the Roundhead clergymea. "Sports that Roundhead clergymen. "Sports that Kill" and "O.d Wells Dug Out," sound tame when compared with such head-ings as the following:

"A Most Sweet, Delectable and Per-

fumed Nosegay for the Saints to Smell "A Pair of Bellows to Blow Out the

Dirt Cast on James Fry."
"The Snuffers of Divine Love." "Hooks and Eyes for Believers' High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in

Holiness. "Orumbs of Comfort for the Chickens elements refused him protection. It is of the Covenant." the Covenant."
"A Sign of Sorrow for the Sinners of a period.—Galveston News. Zion, breathed out of a hole on an earthen vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish."

The Groan ng Tree.

The history of the groaning tree is About forty years ago a cottager who lived near the center of the village of Badesley, near Lymington, heard frequently a strange noise behind his house, like that of a person in extreme agony. Soon after it caught the atten-tion of his wife, who was then confined to her bed. She was a timorous woman, and, being greatly alarmed, her husband endeavored to persuade her that the noise she heard was only the bellowing of the stags in the forest. By degrees, however, the neighbors on all sides heard it, and the this g began to be much talked of. It was by this time plainly discovered that the groaning noise proceeded from an elm which grew at the end of the garden. It was a young, vigorous tree, and to all appearance per-fectly sound. In a few weeks the fame of the groaning tree was spread far and wide, and prople from all parts flocked to hear it. Among others, it attracted the curiosity of the ate Prince and Princess of Wales, who resided at that time, for the a vantage of a sea bath, at Pliewell, the set of Sir James Worsley, which stood within a quarter of a mile of the groaning tree. Though the country people assigned

many superstitious causes for this strange phenomenon, the naturali t could assign no physical one that was in any degree satisfactory. Some thought it was owing to the twisting and friction of the roots. Others thought it proceeded from water which had collected in the body of the tree, or perhaps from pent air. But no cause that was alleged appeared equal to the effect. In the meantime the tree did not always groar, sometimes disappointing its visitants; yet no cause could be assigned for its emporary cessations, either from seasons or weather. If any difference was observed, it was thought to grean least when the weather was wet, and most when it was clear and frosty; but the sound at all times seemed to rise from the root. Thus the groaning tree continued an object of astonishment during the space of eighteen or twenty months to all the country around; and, for the information of distant parts, a pampulet was drawn up containing a particular account of all the circumstances relating to it. At length, the owner of it, a gentleman of the name of Forbes, making too rash an xperiment to discover the cause, bored a hole in its trunk. After this it never groaned. It was then rooted up, with a further view to make a discovery; but still nothing appeared which led to any investigation of the cause. It was universally, however, believed that there was no trick in the affair, but that some nrtural cause really existed, though never understood.—" Fore t Scenery."

A Diver's Training.

Before a man becomes an expert diver he must undergo a course of severe physical training. The atmospheric pressure on the surface is fifteen pounds for every square inch of the body, and on the average man is something like fifteen tons, but the outside and inside pressure being equal, this immense weight is unnoticed. At every thirtyfour feet of descent under water this pressure is increased one atmosphere, or the additional pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, and as it is absolutely necessary to have the air pressure in the armor tuliv coust to that of the water some idea can be had of what the diver must withstand, even at the moderate depth of thirty-four feet, although the inhaling of this compressed air in measure relieves the unpleasant sensation. When the distance is increased to a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet the sensation becomes almost unendurable-the blood starts from th eyes, ears, mouth, and even from the pores of the skin, and on returning to the surface extreme exhaustion is the result. Some men are so constituted and he pulled out a bag of gold-dust But I didn't want it in the house, and I told him to put it in the bank, and give that is ever attained is one hundred and the Saxons were compelled by him to titty feet, and then the most experienced diver can remain at this point but five or six minutes without serious ir jury Divers go to this depth only to secure articles of great value, remaining long enough to attach a chain or rope. At a bundred feet an old diver can remain about an hour, and at fifty feet from four to six hours, according to the strength of the diver.

Asiatic Cavalry Tactics.

A correspondent at Bucharest reports the introduction into Europe of a mode of fighting which has hitherto been conuned to Asia. A squadron of Rou anian cavalry showed the prince at least something not yet tried even in Germany. A body of cavalry galiops toward the enemy, and then, instead of charging. haits suddenly and lies down, horses and men together, the bodies of the animas forming a breastwork, from behind which the men open fire. Though the particular action on the occasion of the prince's inspection would be of little use, for horses are far too expen sive for a breastwork, it is clear that animals trained to he down by word of much less from the enemy's fire than cavalry does now. The most conspicuous loss, both of cavalry and artillery, is always in horses; yet some of the gunners who fought in Atghanistan were trained to work the gons in a kneeling position. To halve the height of a target is to decrease very greatly the chance of its being hit; and, besides, the usua fences and walls in any country are enough concealment for animals lying down, but not for the same animal il standing. It is to be hoped that the t fficulty of making the horses rise again, otherwise, their previous dochity might lead their riders into a not corner without much hope of getting out of it.

The Man-Slayer.

A man who had committed a dreadful murder fl d, and was pursued by the officers of the law and the relatives of the murdered victim. On reaching the river Nile he saw a lion on the bank, and, being dreadfully atraid, climbed up broud of brothers and sisters, in a nest a tree. He, however, discovered a serpent in the upper branches of the tree, and, being greatly alarmed, threw himself into the river, where he was carried off and eaten by a crocodile. Thus the earth, the air and the water, alike refused shelter to a murderer. The foregoing fable was written two thousand years ago, and teaches us how it is that times change, and we change with them; also, that not every change is for the better. If the murder re-ferred to had been committed now, instead of two thousand years ago, the murderer—unless he were a noverty-stricken, friendless wretch, a mere superfluous human quantity—instead of fleeing from the sheriff, would have hunted him up and given bail, in order to be better able to assist his attorney in procuring continuances from term to term and tampering with the State's witnesses, stealing or squashing the original indictment, procuring changes of venue, appeals, reversals, remandments, and otherwise securing his complete vindication when, in the course of time or eternity, his trial came off, if it ever did. This fable teaches us that there was once a period when the murderer was regarded with such abhorrence that even the wild bearts and the

The Congressional Record cost \$130,000 during the past year.

ABOUT BEARDS.

Some Interesting Historical and Physient Facts. When Moses led the children of Israel brough the wilderness they were commaided not to mar the corner of their beards. It every man of them had had to shave before he received a grain of manns, Moses would have been spared some exceedingly unpleasant scenes. Alexander was wiser. During his campaigns the barber was more regular than the ration. Having shown to the world the beauty of the human

countanance, a beauty-loving race like the Greeks did not hesitate to appreciate it. Shaving became the fashion, and the young Athenian spent his morning at the barber's, where he met his triends and exchanged gossip. That disagreeable person, Diogenes, sneeringly asked a handsome young man, whose face was fresh as a rose "Are you angry at Nature because she did not make you a woman?" The beard, which had been considered a sign of wisdom, was carried to such an excess by the would-be philosophers that the shrewd Athenians were apt to remark, "Has wiscom stopped at his beard?" But when a true philosopher arose he shaved Socrates is spoken of as "magistrum barbatum."

That great general Scipio Africanus That great general, Scipio Africanus, introduced shaving into Rome. When the Roman youth first shaved his down was placed in a box and offered to the gods, and the day was celebrated as a tete. The American youth, having recently purchased a razor, seeks a secluded spot and boits the door. After-ward he saips off to a retired restaurant for dinner, not during to meet his little brother at the dinner-table

The beard, in its theological aspect, is of considerable significance. To the Turk every hair is sacr d, each having eeen given in charge of an angel. The Tartars not only possess a religion of the seard, but a peculiar cut is essential to salvation. The Persians, who prefer another fashion, they call innuels. These chronic wranglers, the fathers, held a variety of opinions about it, each doubtless prompted by his individual success in teard raising. Clement of Alexandria held to beards. Terrulian brought forward a canon commanding them. The council of Barcelona decided in their favor. Leo III. who could raise no beard, declared them snares of vanity, and prohibited them The Latin priests, who were looking unusually patriarchal, rebelled, and the

church was divided. The Latins went as clean-faced as babies until 963, when Pope John ven tured on a beard, but he was deposed The council of Lemago left the question to the priests themselves, but Gregory VII. renewed the war, and though resisted by the French clergy, beards were

doomed. In the sixteenth century the question arose again, owing to the luxurance of he French kings who wound their peards with ribbons-But what the When Louis XIII. ascended the throne beardless youth, courtiers and priest crificed their beards. The same thing appened in Spain with the succession of Philip V., who having no beard ommanded them to shave. But they beyed but murmuring the while. sing our beards we are losing our ouls.

Among nations the fashions of beards was generally established by the sover-eign. There is a quaint little book, Revolution de 'la Barbe," which de-tails its vicissitudes. The French have always taken a great interest in beards. The incrovable of the s'xteenth century retired wit , his beard in a sack, lest in its elegance it might be disturbed. When William the Conqueror landed in England the British spics reported that he had brought an army of priests, so closely shaven were his men. It was said by the French that William was eave or shave. Charles II. shaved his beard and piled the hair on his head George II. invented the mutton chopall remember the snow white bear of Sir Thomas More, who begged that It might be spared the block, saving "it had committed no treason." Nature is a contrary female. The other sex is orifectly willing to relinquish all right to this masculine feature, yet is often obliged to wear it Margaret of Parma, who governed the Netherlands, had a fine growth of which she was very proud, and Charles XII. of Sweden had a famous female grenadier whose beard measured a yard and a half. In the museum at Stuttgart there is a portrait of a famous bearded wo man named Barbara Graetje. Macbetl had no reason for doubt when he said to the witches: "You should be wo-men, yet your beards forbid me to in-

erpret that you are so."

Many women have that faint sug restion on the upper lip which the French especially admire, making a vir-

the of necessity.

The last epoch of beards began with the French revolution. The stiff formalities of the court life and the carefully rimmed whiskers vanished with the nead of Louis XVI. Long hair and ample beards showed independence. English conservatism revolted at French radicalism, and the matutinal cup of water became an important part of the Englishman's existence.

The Crimean war brought into favor the Arab's mustache and the Z uave dress. Napoleon 111, revived the T shape in his mustache and imperial. During the civil war General Burnside was the originator of a very popular cut, and the Grand Duke Alexis gave particular bias to American whiskers. The popular shade of whiskers is Tais is due to novelists; the tawny. words look well in print. The color is a muddy yellow.

The Wild Goose. The wild goose spends its winters in the South, and right there is where we are compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the wild goose over our powerful and intellectual self. Still the wild goose has its drawbacks, and while it may be shot on the wing, in an entirely unexpeeted manner, we may not be shot for several days, after receiving a note from an irate subscriber or a crooked pontician to the effect that our time has arrived. And that's where We beat the wild goose. Providence has done its best at equalizing matters.—Steubenvil e

The livery stable business is being concentrated in a few hands in New York city, two or three firms owning a doz n or more stables apiece in differ-ent parts of the city. Tue increase in the number of stables after the war brought prices down, and froze poor managers out of the business.

In Hungary it is a practice of long standing to store grain in vaulted cel-iars or cisterns. Occasionally, in plowing, a peasant comes across one of these cisterns, filled with grain hundreds of years old, forgotten, no doubt, after some war, when the whole community was cut off.

A narrow gauge railroad is to be built from Chattanoogs, Tenn., to the top of Lookout mountain, and a hotel to accommodate 1,000 guests will be built on the mountain.

Apples are worth \$2.50 s barrel in England.

Eye Memory.

Look steadily at a bright object, keep the eye immorably on it for a short time, and then close them. An image of the object remains; it becomes, in fact, visible to the closed eyes. The vividness and duration of su h impressions vary considerably with different individuals, and the power of retaining them may be cultivated. Besides this sort of retinal image thus impressed, there is another kind of visual image that may te obtained by an effort of memory. Certain adepts at mental arithm tic use the "mind's-eye" as a substitute for slate and pencil by holding in visual memory pictures of the figures upon which they are operating, and those o their results. In my youthful days I was acquainted with an eccentric old man, who then lived at Kilburn priory, where he surrounded Limself with curious old furniture resulted to have originally belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and which, as I was told, he bequeathed to the queen at his death. He was the then celebrated but now forgotten "Memory Thompson," who in his early days was a town traveler and who trained hims if to the performance of wonderin feats of eye memory. He could close his eyes and picture within himself a panorama of Oxford street and other parts of London, in which picture every inscription over every shop was so perfect and reliable that he could describe and certify to the names and occupations of the shop-keeping inhabitants of all the houses these streets at certain dates, when postoffice directories were not as they now are. Although Memory Thompson is forgotten, his special faculty is just now receiving some attention, and it is proposed to specia'ly cultivate it in elementary schools by placing objects before the pupils for a given time, then taking them away and requiring the pupil to draw them. Tuat such a faculty exists and may be of great service is unquestionable. Systematic efforts to educate it, if successful, will do good service to the rising gen eration; and, even should the proposed training afford smaller results than its projectors anticipate, the experiments, if carefully made and registered cannot fail 'o improve our knowledge of mental physiology .- Gentleman's Maguzine.

Portrait of Uncle Sam.

In personal appearance, Uncle Sam is a tall, bony, healthy-looking man, apparently of 45; for, though born in 1775, he bears his age well, and seems to be getting younger every day. He loves to brag of his establishment, and puts himself on such an equality with the people that a train of hangers on are always at nis elbow. There are always at his table a number of gray-headed old fellows who were his companions in youth, and of whose service he continually speaks. He loves to boast how Tom Such-a one saved his life at Bunker Hill, and how Dick Somebody whipped a fellow that assauted him at Entaw. He often, too, wipes at eyes when he looks at the pic ture of a tall general, hanging up in his parlor, who, he says, whipped a fellow named Pakenham, who once tried to ake away one of his girls and a cotton bale. On these occasions Uncle Sam will become greatly excited, and, taking off his cocked hat-which, he says, was ngton-will swear he has the best land in the world, and can out-run, out jamp. and whip any man on the hill. In truth. these are but eccentricities of a charac er which is so mixed up with generous virtues as to be excusable. Though in clined to peace, he can sometimes play the braggart, and is one of those who, while he will give his life in the way of friendship, in the matter of bargains will stickle on the ninth part of thair. At any attempt upon him of this character, he will shoulder his canand act out as many maneuvers as a balf-pay lieutenant of infantry. On the whole, he is one of those who will cudget his best friend in a cause in which he is engaged, and embrace his bitterest enemy in whose conduct is observable the smallest principle of magnanimity and nonor .- Sathern Laterary Gazett:

The origin of "loolscap," as related by an old paper maker in Lee, Mass., was that a haif-witted youth sat upon a rock on the top of which was a shallow depression containing some water. In this puddle the boy dropped his linen tucban, and, with a stone, foo ishly and idly pounded it into pulp. The sundried the "stuff" or fiber, which had spread itself through the water upon the bottom of the puddle, and soon it was lifted out a sheet of paper-foolscap, in

It is officially stated that 198 165,791 acres of land have been granted by the United States for rail and wagon roads It would make 1,239 536 farms of 160 acres each, and its area is greater than that of the five States of Indiana, Illi nois, Iowa Kansas, and Minnesona. Its value at \$2 per acre would be \$395,331,

The laws of Mexico are a bit curious It takes only fifteen minutes to convict a man for stealing a horse, but it his offense is murder it takes about four weeks to convict some one else of it -Detroit Free Press.

The laboring classes of Switzerland are out of work, and are much dis-

THE MARKETS. Beer Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.. 00 4 101 Calvan—Good to Prime Volla...... 05 62 03

Chives Court to Fritte Angles No es 03
Sheep 04 @ 05%
Lambs 05 @ 06
Fogs-Live 0474 05%
Dressed 06 @ 06%
Floar-Ex. State, good to fancy 4 70 2 6 50
Western, good to fancy 5 05 04 8 50
Wheat-No. 2 Red 1 16 @ 1 18%
No. I White 1 121/6 1 14
B State 97 4 98
Barloy-Two-Rowed State 90 6 98
Corn-Ungraded Western Mixed 64 65 58
Southern Yellow 55% 58
Oats-White State 45% 45%
Mixed Western 42 6 43
Hay-Prime 1 25 @ 1 50
Straw-Long Rye, per cwt 1 05 @ 1 10
Btraw-Long Rye, per cwt
Pork—Mess old 18 05 @13 50
Lard-City Steam 8 90 @ 8 92%
Petroleum-Crude 06%@07% Refined 00%
Butter-State Creamery 21 @ 26
Dairy 22 @ 28
Western Imitation Creamery 24 @ 29
Factory 14 @ 22
Cheese-State Factory 00% & 13%
SEIDS, C5 C5 C8
Western 10 04 12%
Eggs-State and Penn 30 64 3
The state of the s

[Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.] A Hammock's Wild Way.

An Illinois exchange feels called to hus deliver itself: "His hammock An Illinois exchange feels called to thus deliver itself: "His hammock swung loose at the sport of the wind," and tumbled the Hon. J. S. Irwin on his head, and but for the application of St. Jacobs Oil he might have gone "where the woodbine twineth." Even so dear Beacon as many others have gone, who failing to use the Great Ger-man Remedy in time, for their rheumatism and other dangerous diseases, "bave paid the debt of Nature." Rub is our

A Monsieur Loitel has been recently dredging in the Sea of Galilee. It has a depth of more than eight hundred eet, and contains twelve species of fish. The majority of these species have the singular habit of batching their eggs sheltering their young in their mouths.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.] What We Hate.

We hate growling, no matter the source or cause, and recommend herewith the remedy. Use St Jacobs Oll and laugh at pain. It will do the work every time.

A man in Warren county drives an ox team that once belonged to an intemperate man, and that got so used to stopping for him at saloons that now. when pussing a saloon, the animals will not move until their new owner goes in to get a drink. He doesn't care for the liquor, he says, but is obliged to drink get his team along. He has refused

"THERE is not a corporation on the ound globe whose specific gravity 's greater than that of the old ÆTNA LIFE of Hartford. If is solid as Granite and as true as goid.' - Weekly Item, Phila.

A hollow tree in Southern California has been converted into a dwelling Doors and windows have been put in, and floors built for eight stories, the en-trance to them being made by means of a ladder. Outside the topmost room is a small balcony, shaded by the foliage of

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives rallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunsuine and rowy cheeks in them. None need sine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them treely. They cost but a triffe. See another column

The representatives of Dr. Le Moyne, the former owner of the cremation fur-nace at Washington, Pa., are said to be overrup with applications for its use in

We reach for riches and we grasp a millstone, unless in health to enjoy them. A cough or cold quickly works our phys cal ruin aniess we are careful. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

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Gatalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md. PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also

you kept yourself and family so well the past sea on, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time, and kept my family weil and saved large doctor bills. Three dol-lars worth of it kept us all well and sole to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars spiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine here-atter." See other column.

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